

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

A SURE CURE.

When the snow begins to fall,
On the lawn and tree-top tall,
And the blizzard is blustering through the
And the slow old village street,
Then I hie me from my bed,
And get out my old bob-sled,
And I polish up the runners till they shine
Like glistening steel.

When they ring the breakfast-bell,
I announce I am not well,
And I sigh and say I'm tired, and am simply
Just worn out;
And my mother says she thinks,
As my weary eyelids blink,
That I'd best not go to school to-day there
Isn't any doubt.

But by ten o'clock I feel
So recovered that an eel
Could not give me any points on moving
Constantly around,
All the pain deserts my head,
And I take the old bob-sled,
And am shortly whizzing with it o'er the
Snow-incrusted ground.

When I think 'tis very plain
That to cure a small boy's pain,
And to get him back to health without an
Ache within his head,
There is not a dose or pill
That so fully fills the bill
As a good old well-packed snow-fall, and a
Chance to use a sled.

—Harper's Young People.

PRINCE OF GNAWERS.

Beavers Have Won a Good Reputation by Their Industry.

Celebrated as the prince of gnawers is this sturdy rodent, and his well-earned reputation of industry has given rise to the familiar proverb of "working like a beaver." The beaver belongs to the order rodentia, but his family relations are all deceased. A glance at the animal's personal appearance is sufficient to indicate his mode of living. A strong-made fellow of a reddish brown color, with big orange-colored front teeth, small eyes and ears, head and body in the neighborhood of two feet long, tail about ten inches in length—broad, flat and covered with scales—four feet small, hind feet much larger and webbed. The coat is better than a mackintosh, being composed of two kinds of fur, the outer of long, stiff hair and the under coat of fine, soft,



A MASTER WORKMAN BEAVER.

compact down. It is therefore not difficult to arrive at the conclusion that the beaver is aquatic, and that his principal occupation is gnawing. The young are produced in April or May, and in four or five weeks are able to follow their mother in the water. The average weight of the adult individual is about forty pounds; their winter food consists of bark and the roots of aquatic plants, especially the yellow pond-lily. In summer, however, they go some distance from the water in search of berries, leaves, etc. This inoffensive creature has suffered a long and severe persecution on account of his very valuable fur and castoreum. The latter (a substance secreted in two sacs near the root of the tail) has been known since very ancient times for its medicinal properties; it is chiefly used now to bait beaver traps.

Two centuries ago these animals were so numerous in what now constitutes the state of New York, that from 8,000 to 10,000 skins were annually taken in that section alone. The trade in beaver skins was one of the leading inducements to the early French and English colonists to settle in this country. The home of the beaver was once in nearly all the wooded districts of the northern hemisphere; at the present time it is entirely exterminated in many places, and is scarce in the United States east of the Mississippi river. Much has been told of the wonderful building instinct of the beaver. Working only in the night, it is not easy to know the exact manner in which this little engineer proceeds, but in the morning the amount of work accomplished speaks for the diligence of this builder of dams, canals and houses, or "lodges," as their habitations are termed. The canals afford an easier mode of transportation than dragging the wood overland, and are dug through clearings back to the timber; they are sometimes many feet in length, and may be made on two or three different levels.

—N. Y. Recorder.

Animal Humbugs Are Numerous.
In military stables horses are known to have pretended to be lame, in order to avoid going to a military exercise. A chimpanzee had been fed on cake when sick; after his recovery he often feigned coughing in order to procure dainties. The cuckoo, as is well known, lays its eggs in another bird's nest, and, to make the deception surer, it takes away one of the other bird's eggs. Animals are conscious of their deceit, as shown by the fact that they try to act secretly and noiselessly; they show a sense of guilt if detected; they take precautions in advance to avoid discovery; in some cases they manifest regret and repentance. Thus bees which steal hesitate often before and after exploits, as if they feared punishment. A naturalist describes how his monkey committed theft. While he pretended to sleep the animal regarded him with hesitation and stopped every time his master moved or seemed on the point of awakening.

—Last a Customer.

Stout Old Lady—Do you sell corsets at wholesale, young fellow?
Clerk—Yes, madam; what size, please?
—Judge.

SOME QUEER NESTS.

The Architecture of Birds Is Very Wonderful Indeed.

A curious Australian bird is the little rock warbler (*Origma rubricincta*), whose method of nest constructing is probably unique among birds. Mr. Gould writes: "The true habitat of this species is New South Wales, over which part of the country it is very generally distributed, wherever situations occur suitable to its habits; water courses and the rocky beds of gullies, both near the coast and among the mountains of the interior, being equally frequented by it; and so exclusively, in fact, is it confined to such situations that it never visits the forests, nor have I ever seen it perching on the branches of the trees. It does not even resort to them as a resting place for its nest, but suspends the latter to the ceilings of caverns and the under surface of overhanging rocks, in a manner that is most surprising; the



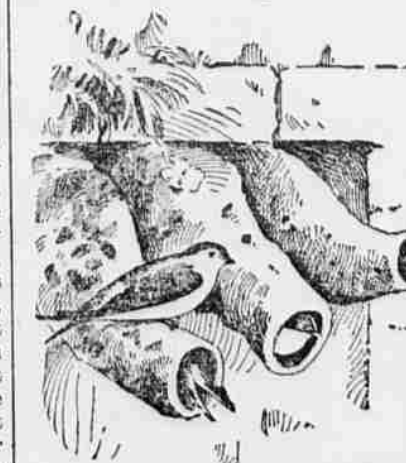
NEST OF THE ROCK WARBLER.

nest, which is of an oblong, globular form, and composed of moss and other similar substances, is suspended by a narrow neck, and presents one of the most singular instances of bird architecture that has yet come under my notice."

Dr. E. P. Ramsay has also given an account of the species in the Wide Bay districts: "The rock warbler is a very pleasing and lively little bird, and seems to love solitude. I have never seen it perch on a tree, although I have spent several evenings in watching it. It runs with rapidity over the ground, and over heaps of rubbish left by floods, where it seems to get a good deal of its food. Sometimes it will remain for a minute on the point of a rock, then, as if falling over the edge, it will repeat its shrill cry, and dash off into some hole in the cliffs."

"The nest is of an oblong form, very large for the size of the bird, with an entrance in the side about two inches wide. It is generally suspended under some overhanging rock, and is composed of fibrous roots interwoven with spiders' webs; the bird evincing a preference for those webs which contain the spiders' eggs, and that are of a greenish color. The moss does not assume the shape of a nest until a few days before it is completed, when a hole for entrance is made, and the inside is warmly lined with feathers; but when finished, it is a very ragged structure, and easily shaken to pieces. The birds take a long time in building their nests; one found on the 6th of August was not finished until the 25th of that month; on the 30th three eggs were taken from it."

"Of the Australian cliff swallow, the 'fairy martin' of Gould and other writers, Dr. Ramsay records an instance in which he found a mass of nests fastened under an overhanging rock on the banks of the Bell river. 'I counted,' he says, 'upward of one hundred nests, all built together so closely



NEST OF THE FAIRY MARTIN.

that many of the entrances alone were visible, the nest itself being built round by others."

Mr. Gould has given the accompanying remarks on the species as noticed by him in Australia:

"I observed it throughout the district of the Upper Hunter, as well as in every part of the interior, breeding in various localities, wherever suitable situations presented themselves; sometimes their nests are constructed in the cavities of decayed trees; while not infrequently clusters of them are attached to the perpendicular banks of rivers, the sides of rocks, etc., generally in the vicinity of water. The long bottle-shaped nest is composed of mud or clay, and, like that of our common martin, is only worked at in the morning and evening, unless the day be wet and showery. In the constructing of the nests these birds appear to work in small companies, six or seven assisting in the formation of each nest, one remaining within and receiving the mud brought by the others in their mouths; in shape their nests are nearly round, but vary in size from four to six or seven inches in diameter; the spouts of some being eight or nine inches in length."

—Good Words.

The Schoolmaster's Boast.

In my school
The children, good and bad, I rule,
The children rule their mothers. I
The mothers rule the men, you know;
The men with ballots—understand—
Elect the ones who rule the land;
So, consequently, from my stool
The world and all therein I rule.

—H. G. Lodge, in Brooklyn Eagle.

FARM AND GARDEN.

TUBERCULOSIS IN COWS.

It Can Be Prevented by a Proper Arrangement of the Stable.

Introduce a consumptive cow into a herd, and the animal on each side of her in the common stanchions, shown in Fig. 1, will be infected from her breath and spit. Put a board partition on each side of the diseased cow, extending well out in front, and it will be long before she contaminates her neighbors, if she ever does. Exhaustive tests in Denmark, extending over two years, with 208 head show that "it is possible to rear a healthy herd on a

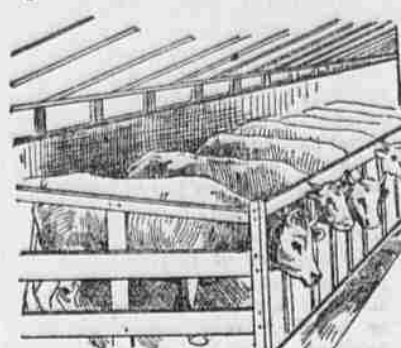


FIG. 1.—UNHEALTHY TIE-UP FOR COWS.

farm where there is an infected herd if the two are separated by a wooden partition, and this will prove successful, even when the calves from diseased cows are raised." G. N. Kinnell, a Pittsfield veterinarian, therefore advocates individual stalls for each cow, by simply running a partition between the stanchions, boarded up in front, with a ventilating shaft 18 inches square over each cow's head, four or six of them to join in a common shaft running through the roof. (Fig. 2 shows such partition not boarded up in front, the advisability of which we question.) He mentions a herd that escaped infection from two badly diseased cows because the sick cows were kept in stanchions boarded up in front, with a tight partition between each stanchion.

Dr. Kinnell wisely considers some such method of separating cows the most important, simplest and cheapest means of avoiding infection. He would allow at least eight hundred cubic feet of air per stall. Besides the

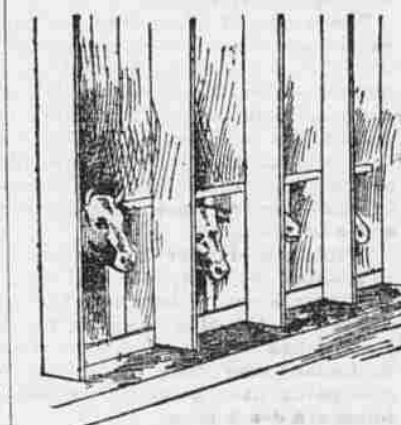


FIG. 2.—STABLE TO PREVENT SPREADING CONTAGION.

eighteen-inch overhead shaft to carry off the heated foul air, he would admit cold, pure air from below. For a stable of fifteen cows, he would run under it and back to the stalls a fresh air box three feet square, open at both ends outside the building, with four upright pipes two feet square at regular intervals running up through and a few inches above the floor, all openings to be covered with wire netting. This insures a constant supply of fresh, cool air, and does away with the danger of the much-dreaded draft. The germ of tuberculosis dies in sunlight, hence a stable cannot be too light and airy. It should be constructed so as to be easily and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. The modern idea is to have cows in all or stable separate from barn, well lighted on both sides, cement floors, manure wheeled out and spread on land daily; a row of cows on each side, so as to be fed from the middle floor. A partition between the cows' heads is certainly a desirable improvement even to such a cow linter.—American Agriculturist.

BUSH APPLE TREES.

A Hint from England Which May Benefit American Fruit Growers.

In a paper read before the fruit growers of Worcester county, England, the writer spoke of the once famous apple orchards of that locality, and of their decline, owing to various causes, so that to-day American apples are sold at their very doors. To recover this lost ground is possible, if methods of cultivation are improved. One improvement is to grow the trees in bush form, not by using dwarf stocks, but forming a large open bush shape on tree stocks which have been carefully prepared, and later possess an abundance of healthy fibrous roots that work and feed near the surface, while the tree branches are such a perfect cordon of fruiting wood from the stem of the tree to the extremity of each branch—quite different from the pigmy bushes grafted on Paradise and like stocks. Trees of this character may be planted 6 to 8 feet apart or more, and alternate trees removed, later on, to a fresh plantation, for trees with good fibrous roots are always fruitful, and can be removed with safety. The land for at least the diameter of the branches should be held sacred to the roots, as unless these are properly cared for the trees cannot ripen their wood and develop the embryo fruit buds. With such trees, the work of pruning, spraying, thinning and gathering is much easier, and manures are more efficiently applied. Of course the land should be well selected, in good heart and deeply cultivated before planting, so that moisture, air and heat can readily penetrate.

KEEP AN EYE TO THE future shape of the tree and timely remove small needles, crossing or crooked limbs, and in this way avoid severe pruning later on.

AN ANCIENT ROADWAY.

Strange Discovery of a Prehistoric Highway in California.

A huntsman, who has been gunning in the territory lying south of Sweetwater Dam and along the north slopes of San Miguel mountain, comes back with a story of more than usual interest. While there he came across Herman C. Cooke, of this city, who has a geological, if not a real, mining inclination, and another man. They are at work on what has already proved to be something of a surprise, and which may eventually prove to be a very large sized sensation.

It appears that in some way Cooke learned that an ancient road had been discovered leading from the river level on the north side to a point near the summit of San Miguel. He decided to investigate, but chiefly for entertainment at first. He took a pick and shovel, established a camp and prepared to make a thorough job of it. As he progressed his interest increased, for he soon discovered that below the shifting surface of the mountain side and under the debris of vegetation a solid roadbed, well defined and thoroughly built, existed. In places were large trees, indicating its great age. This road was followed well up into the mountains, and on the way several branch roads leading off to different spurs were easily traced. All along these roads in places Cooke found pieces of broken rock, which have given what he believes is the clew to the construction of the road. He had some specimens crushed which assayed well in gold and silver.

This was also supported by the fact that several implements of manifestly ancient make have been found, which are believed to be mining tools. Cooke thinks he has traced the road to the end, and at that point has found a mound which he believes is the dump from a shaft or tunnel, and his present work is to find the opening which will lead to the mine. He believes its discovery is not far distant, as he has narrowed it down to a possible space of about two hundred feet square.

The conclusion is that this is an ancient and rich mine, or the road would not have been made. The discoveries are said to be more interesting to Cooke because more than once he has dreamed of discovering a mountain of gold and silver, with tools all at hand for taking out the metal.—San Diego Letter in San Francisco Examiner.

AN EXPENSIVE EVIL.

That Is as Apt a Name for Bad Roads as Could Be Found.

Good roads, like charity, should begin at home. People everywhere are beginning to realize that good roads have a cash value. Properly constructed highways not only add immeasurably to the pleasure of the people but to their profit as well.

The farmers who have for many years been organizing for the purpose of securing better and cheaper railroad transportation for their marketable products, are now becoming awake to the fact that a great reform is needed right at home. An unnecessary and very expensive evil has been permitted to exist at their very doors. They have been wasting much valuable time and horseflesh in getting products to market. They have learned that it costs more to haul a load to the station a few miles away than it does to have it transported from the station to the faraway seaboard.

This along the line of profit. In the way of pleasure they have suffered an immeasurable loss. Because of poor roads they have been more or less isolated from the world and deprived of the priceless advantages that come from association. The farmers' sons, unable to readily get to and from the villages, have gone to the villages and cities to remain. So have many of the daughters. The lack of society has been a blight upon rural life, robbing it of the flower of its youth. The same would be true of cities to a great degree if there were no good means of getting about.

The farmers are going to do better, and the merchants in all the country towns will, if they are at all wise, gladly do their share towards making good roads.

The good roads town catches the trade. A good road is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. And, besides, it pays.—Good Roads.

The Temperature for Churning.

A thermometer is absolutely necessary, as the temperature of the cream, as well as the water used, should be known. When after churning half an hour in a small churn the cream is quite frothy, and though broken shows no tendency to gather farther, start warming it up by adding water, a few quarts at a time, ten to twelve degrees Fahrenheit warmer than the cream. I would raise it thus eight to ten degrees Fahrenheit, and if it does not gather, even higher. It is wise to proceed with caution, warming gradually and churning meanwhile. I have run the cream to seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit and over before I could get it together. When the butter is large enough to float let it stand for a time. Then draw the milk till the butter runs, after which a few minutes' churning will gather it.—L. B. Linfield, in N. E. Farmer.

Apple Tree Experiments.

The Nebraska agricultural experiment station has issued a bulletin from which the following practical conclusions are drawn: Grafting-wax proves better than soil or cow manure in application to injuries from mice and rabbits. Trees in cultivated ground have darker and more vigorous foliage than those in sod ground, with less yellowing, dropping of leaves or wilting in hot, windy days. Apples averaged 14 per cent. greater weight on cultivated than on pasture land, and 17 per cent. greater than on mowed land. As to moisture, for every 100 barrels of water in 20 inches depth of soil on sod land, there were 140 in cultivated land. Evaporation, as anyone might suppose, was found proportionate to velocity of wind.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

An Amusing Bet.
An amusing bet for the small sum of five shillings was laid in 1806 in the castle yard, York, between Thomas Hodgson and Samuel Whitehead as to which should succeed in assuming the most original character. Hodgson appeared decorated with ten-guinea, five-guinea and guinea pieces all over his coat and waistcoat, and a row of five-guinea notes around his hat, while on his back was fastened the words: "John Bull." Whitehead appeared like a woman on one side, one-half of his face painted, one silk stocking and slipper, while the other side represented a negro in man's dress, with boot and spur. "John Bull" won the wager.—Chicago News.

She sat before me at the play,
The house was full, the air was cool,
The play was out of sight.

—Boston Courier.

Steam's Up! The Moorings Cast Off.

Majestically the great ocean greyhound leaves the dock and steams down the river toward bound. But are you, my dear sir, prepared for the sea sickness almost always incident to a trans-Atlantic trip, with the infallible stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters? If not expect to suffer without aid. The Bitters is the staunch friend of all who travel by sea or land, emigrants, tourists, commercial travelers, mariners. It completely remedies nausea, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatic twinges and inactivity of the kidneys.

CUSTOMER—"What has become of your assistant?" BARBER—"Started for himself. He is tired of working by the day, I suppose." CUSTOMER—"I thought you paid him so much a thousand words."—Life.

Kate Field in Denver.

DENVER, Sept. 10.—My journey from Chicago was over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, one of the best managed systems in the country. I should say judging by the civility of the employees, the comfort I experienced, the excellence of its roadbed, and the punctuality of arrival. I actually reached Denver ahead of time. The Burlington Route is also the best to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha and Kansas City.

ARTIST—"I painted this picture, sir, to keep the wolf from the door." DEALER (after inspecting it)—"Well, hang it on the knob where the wolf can see it."—Tit-Bits.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. Blunt, Sprague, Wash., March 8, '94.

KNEW HIS MAN.—"Don't you think it very strange that Jack Harduppe doesn't pay me the \$10 he borrowed?" "No. I think it would be very strange if he did."—Detroit Free Press.

BERCHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) from druggists and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

A MOTION IN HER MIND.—"When he went abroad he threw up his entire business." "Gracious! What a passage!"—Life.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK, Oct. 2
FLOUR—No. 2 red...	\$2.80 @ \$3.40
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	70 1/2 @ 71 1/2
CORN—No. 2...	37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
OATS—No. 2...	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
BEEF—Extra mess...	8 00 @ 8 50
PORK—New mess...	10 00 @ 10 25
LARD—Western...	6 25 @ 6 30
BUTTER—Western...	19 1/2 @ 20
CHEESE—Large...	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
EGGS—Western...	17 1/2 @ 17 3/4
WOOL—Domestic fleece...	16 1/2 @ 17
CATTLE—Native steers...	3 50 @ 5 20
SHEEP—Poor to prime...	2 00 @ 3 25
HOGS...	4 70 @ 5 10
CLEVELAND.	
FLOUR—Country XX white...	3 40 @ 3 90
MINNESOTA patents...	3 75 @ 4 50
CITY makes...	65 @ 68
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	67 1/2 @ 68
CORN—No. 2 yellow...	42 @ 42 1/2
OATS—No. 2 white...	23 1/2 @ 24
BUTTER—Choice to fancy...	18 @ 22
CHEESE—York State...	8 1/2 @ 9
EGGS—Strictly fresh...	15 @ 16
POTATOES—Per bushel...	55 @ 35
SEEDS—Timothy...	3 00 @ 5 00
HAY—Baled...	11 50 @ 15 00
Bulk on market...	14 00 @ 17 00
CATTLE—Fair to good...	3 25 @ 4 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice...	2 00 @ 2 90
HOGS...	4 40 @ 4 60
CINCINNATI.	
FLOUR—Family...	2 00 @ 2 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	69 1/2 @ 70
CORN—No. 2 mixed...	34 @ 34 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed...	27 1/2 @ 28
RYE—No. 2...	43 1/2 @ 43 3/4
HOGS...	3 50 @ 4 30
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 soft red...	68 @ 68 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed...	33 1/2 @ 34 1/2
OATS...	21 1/2 @ 22
BUFFALO.	
BEEVES—Choice fat steers...	4 25 @ 4 50
Mixed butchers...	2 25 @ 3 05
Export western...	2 00 @ 2 10
Lamb choice...	4 25 @ 4 65
HOGS—Yorkers...	4 70 @ 4 75
Roughs...	3 75 @ 3 85
PITTSBURG.	
BEEVES—Good...	4 40 @ 4 60
Rough fat...	2 75 @ 3 75
SHEEP—Extra...	2 00 @ 2 10
Fair...	2 00 @ 2 25
HOGS—Best Yorkers...	4 70 @ 4 75
Rough...	3 00 @ 4 00

HARVEY'S Scalp Food makes hair grow, 25c. What cleans the blood? FURFUR, \$1.00. Free Advice. HARVEY MEDICAL CO., Cincinnati, O.

A BLIND PAINTER—"A most wonderful bit of work. Those things were painted by a blind painter." "What things?" "Those blinds."—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price 75c.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement, and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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... DULUTH COUNTRY

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No Failure of Crops! A Sure Thing!

GARDEN, FRUIT AND TRUCK FARMS.

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When Georgia and South Carolina offer such grand inducements for the frugal, thrifty man and woman—climate, soil and surroundings unexcelled. FREE RAILROAD FARE. Free moving of all your effects, from the time you reach our road. Call or address LAND DEPARTMENT, Augusta Southern R. R. Caroline Midland R. R. Walter M. Jackson, Commissioner of Immigration, Augusta, Ga. F. A. MORRISON, General Agent, 225 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

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CURE.

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NATIONAL BANK Coin and Jewelry test.

Going like a 144-Bre. Send 25 cents for trial containing 500 tests. Agents wanted everywhere. J. F. MANTER, Room 417, Woolner Bldg., PEORIA, ILL.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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A. N. K.—O 1573

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Hosts of people go to work in the wrong way to cure a **SPRAIN**, when St. Jacobs Oil would cure it in the right way, right off.

borrowing from health.

If you have borrowed from health to satisfy the demands of business, if your blood is not getting that constant supply of fat from your food it should have, you must pay back from somewhere, and the somewhere will be from the fat stored up in the body.

The sign of this borrowing is thinness; the result, nerve-waste. You need fat to keep the blood in health unless you want to live with no reserve force—live from hand to mouth.

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil is more than a medicine. It is a food. The Hypophosphites make it a nerve food, too. It comes as near perfection as good things ever come in this world.

Be sure you get Scott's Emulsion when you want it and not a cheap substitute. Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists: 50c. and \$1.